The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,885—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Those Up country Rates include Postage Rates.
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2 ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy .....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on THURSDAY, 29th July, 1880, at 3 p. m., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Tangalam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam, Chingleput, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettupolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on TUESDAY, 27th July, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st July, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 23rd August. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N. B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th July 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 150	90	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	310	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	360	145	

Including Wine

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 3 p. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NARLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

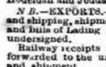
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

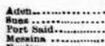
	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
SPEKE HALL	2160	700	W. Brand,	about 31st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2160	700	R. Collin	6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	200	J. Verril	21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	700	J. Shaw	6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. }
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.



INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nominal.
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	about 14th Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	A. C. McFee	3172	486	,, 28th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN	A. C. McFee	3235	203	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2245	424	,, ,,
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read	2230	500	,, ,,
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	400	,, ,,
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2000	424	,, ,,

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.
Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York	Rs.	600
Liverpool	,,	500
Marseilles and Genoa	,,	450
Naples	,,	400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.
N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND FANCY PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— VENETIA	2736	450	J. Orman	31st July.
(s) DECCAN	3459	550	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	400	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	3733	450	G. N. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	2694	600	G. P. Cates	4th Sept
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	F. M. Edmond	11th do.
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4 23	700	R. Methven	18th do.
— SURAT	3143	530	W. E. Breeze	25th do.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	C. G. Perrins	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KHIVA	3699	450	T. Alderton	30th July.
KASHGAR	2021	450	E. J. Baker	13th August.
NIZAM	3725	450	G. W. Brady	27th do.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
BANGALORE	2343	450	H. Wyatt	30th July.
KASHGAR	2021	4 0	E. J. Baker	13th August
SIAM	3026	500	A. M. Adamson	27th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s S. S. MEMFI, Captain B. Gelcich, will be despatched as above on the 31st July, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wine and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 0

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 21, 1880.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. GULF OF SUEZ, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LONDON, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS WITHOUT DELAY from the Prince's Dock.

MELVILLE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1880.

TEA—SPRING CROP, 1880.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (the First and Original Establishment of its kind) this year's Spring Crop Teas of some of the *Select* and well-known Plantations in the Kangra Valley. Early orders from constituents are solicited.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co., Ld. & other Plantations,
24, CHURCH GATE STREET.
POONA AGENTS—Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISHNA.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor.

THE CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel begs to announce to the European Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he is now prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, VISITORS, and FAMILIES at the above Hotel on the most reasonable terms. The premises are those formerly known as "CUMBALLA HOUSE," and are most delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay. They command a fine view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing and health-giving westerly sea-breezes.

Being also situated in a comparatively retired and quiet spot, this Hotel possesses all the advantages of a private residence, without the inconvenience of keeping up a large establishment of servants, &c., and presents many advantages for families, and for residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, and others, who entertain a repugnance to Hotel life in the sense in which that term is generally understood, are supplied in Bombay. A Sitting-Room, and Bath Room, &c., are attached to each Bed-Room, which for cleanliness, convenience, and comfort leave nothing to be desired. A first class Table is provided; the Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate neighbourhood of the premises.

Boarders and others staying at this Hotel have the additional advantage of being able to reach the Fort without passing through the Native Town, while the distance is only about the same as from Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, rich China Jars, delicate pictures, &c. the property of a Parsee gentleman, the same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best platedware, such a set of dish covers containing 5 cruet and pickle-stands, ice pitcher, salvers, a set of best plated spoons and forks for 12 persons, in case, 12 pairs dessert knives and forks, table, piano, and chamber candle-sticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in pieces, sideboard, billet pattern arm and wicker arm chairs, whatnots, handsome circular pier, sofa, side, card and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, rich Brussel carpet, hanging three light argand lamps, double-branched washbasin, rich real China jars, very rich table ornaments, handsome four-post bed, reading couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, wall mirrors, dispense articles, &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich cross cry and glassware, first-rate oil paintings and chromographs, rich table, ornaments, &c., &c., the property of the late Captain John Dixon, deceased.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th July, 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED TIN PLATES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on account of the underwriters, ex s. s. Manilla.

C—150 boxes damaged tin plates.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.—

5 cases coloured and fancy border handkerchiefs.
2 cases coloured prints.
3 ,, grey dhootees.
5 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases fresh hams in canvass.
3 seed cleaning machines belonging to Messrs. Vinay & Co., (in liquidation).

On account of whom it may concern—

E B S G Co—123—1 bale damaged white shirtings, Tex Clan Ranold.

B E S C—743—1 case damaged gilt chains, ex Manilla.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER BRAZIERS.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. Melville and Co., and on account and at the risk of Keelahoy Heerchund—

50 cases copper braziers, ex Ryal Hall.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Earthenware, &c., &c., at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon.

On SATURDAY, the 31st July at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, by order of the Mortgagee, the valuable household furniture, of a gentleman, the same consists of blackwood and French polish tables, chairs, sideboard, couches, teapoy, towel horse, screens, book-shelf, presses, chest of drawer, wardrobe, camp cots, bedsteads, dressing glasses, carpets hanging argand lamps, kerosene lamps, flower vases, table ornaments, plated glass and earthenware, &c., &c.

The above will be on view, three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

WATSON & CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

CLOTH TABLE COVERS EMBROIDERED GOLD.
Size 6 feet by 6 feet.

GREEN, CRIMSON.
Reduced to Rs. 10-0 each.

GREEN, CRIMSON.
Reduced to Rs. 11-0 each.

GREEN, CRIMSON.
Reduced to Rs. 12-8 each.

GREEN, MAROON.
Reduced to Rs. 14-0 each.

GREEN, CRIMSON, BLUE, Superior.
Reduced to Rs. 17-8 each.

GREEN, CRIMSON, Very Rich.
Reduced to Rs. 20-0 each.

GREEN, CRIMSON, MAROON, Extra Quality.
Reduced to Rs. 25-0 each.

FOR NETT CASH.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
HALL LINE.
S. S. SPEKE HALL,
FOR LIVERPOOL,

WILL sail positively on SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co, Agents.

Bombay, 26th July 1880.

NOTICE.
HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are REQUESTED to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay from the Prince's Dock.

Goods or broken packages must be surveyed by the Captain or Steamer's Surveyor before removal, otherwise no claims will be admitted.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th July 1880.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES require a SUPERINTENDENT for PRINCE'S DOCK. Salary Rs. 600 per mensem with free house at the Dock.

Applications stating experience and copies of Testimonials should be sent to the Secretary not later than 29th instant.

By Order of the Trustees.

G. MANSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th July 1880.

THE RUIN OF AN INDIAN PROVINCE.
AN INDIAN FAMINE EXPLAINED.
BY
C. J. O'DONNELL,
BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

"This Pamphlet, which may be regarded as a sequel to the BLACK PAMPHLET, forms one of the most complete and merciless exposures of Indian mal-administration ever written." "It shows land-taxation in Bombay to be 'ruinous,' 'extravagantly heavy' and 'grinding' and nearly as bad in Madras. But mal-administration in Bengal is the chief objective for attack.'

LONDON : Messrs. C. KEGAN, PAUL & Co., 1, Paternoster Square.
PRICE—ONE SHILLING.

NOTICE.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, and DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION, at KURRACHEE, of certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the ENGINE ERECTING SHOP.

No Tenders will be received except on the prescribed Form, which can be obtained either from the Chief Engineer, Lahore, or the Resident Engineer, Kurrachee, both of which officers will also supply the Drawings for the proposals, and any other information required in connection with the contract.

Covers must be superscribed "Tender for additions to Erecting Shop, Kurrachee," and addressed to the Agent S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore.

Tenders will be received up to MONDAY, the 15th August, 1880, after which no Tender will be accepted.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. BOCQUET, C.I.E., Agent.

Lahore, 22nd July 1880.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

TENDERS are hereby INVITED for the CHARTER of a STEAMER capable of STEAMING EIGHT KNOTS an hour, and carrying 200 Tons of measurement cargo, with coal for six days' consumption, water, and provisions on board, on a draught not exceeding 11 feet, and of accommodating 12 first class passengers with all necessary table and cabin fittings on board, to be employed under the direction of the Charterers in making two voyages per month round the Island of Ceylon, touching at all the principal ports on the coast. The steamer to be certified to be in good seaworthy condition, and Engines and Boilers in good working order. The owners to provide crew, stores, provisions, and water, and provisions and water for cabin passengers. The Charterers providing only coal for the vessel's consumption. The charter to be for a term of two months, from the first day of January next, on which day the vessel should be ready to leave Colombo on her first voyage, but the Charterers to have the option of continuing the charter for two months longer, paying for the vessel at a proportionate rate for the number of days employed beyond the first two months.

Tenders headed "Tender for Charter of vessel for Inland Service," fully describing the Vessel, and stating terms of charter addressed to the HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, CEYLON, will be received at Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, up to the 15th November next.

REAL SCOTCH
HOME-MADE MARMALADE.
THE FINEST THAT CAN BE MADE.
1 lb. tins. Cash 10 as.

In this preparation the flavour of the fresh Orange is fully retained, and all gross parts of the Fruit being rejected it is adapted to the most fastidious and delicate taste.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS. PLAY CLUBS.
CLEEKS. PUTTERS.
IRONS. SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmin,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang,
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	And other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each.....Cash Rs. 1-4
Larger Bottles, each..... ,, 3-8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE,
FIRST QUALITY.
BOTTLED BY M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

SINCE the Establishment of their business in 1829 Messrs. FOSTER'S shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the Globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, thereby enabling them to maintain the leading position for which their bottlings have been celebrated "for the last half century."

Messrs. FOSTER have recently adopted the "BUGLE HORN" as a Registered Trade Mark, the same being incorporated with their world renowned "BLACK LABEL." Purchasers are particularly requested to observe the foregoing, which has been adopted for the purpose of guaranteeing the genuineness of the bottling.

Per doz. Qts	Cash	Rs.	6 0
Do. Impl. Pts	,,		5 4
Do. Pts	,,		4 0

SPECIAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS

ARE those grown on the Estates of the Kousanie Tea Company, Limited, situated in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India. These Teas are noted for boldness of leaf and fulness of flavour, and for superiority of quality have been awarded

Ten Medals and Ten Prizes at Exhibitions in India, England and Paris

	Cash Prices			Cash Prices	
Kousanie Mixture	2 lb. pkt.	Rs. 3	4	Finest Pekoe	½ lb. pkt. Rs. 3 4
Ditto	5 lb. catty	,, 8	0	Green Hyson	1 lb. pkt. ,,
Fine Souchong	2 lb. pkt.	,, 3	4	Treacher's Own Mixture	2 lb. pkt.
Ditto	5 lb. catty	,, 8	0	Household Tea, a broken leaf, per lb.	

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. & POONA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.
NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., *and* 11s. *each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts.	Pts.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts.	Pts.
R. A.	R. A.		R. A.	R. A
24 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After Dinner)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	,, Rausan (Wines)	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	,, Palmer (Wines)	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	La Rose (Dinner)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien (Wines)	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 1	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
12 0	14 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	12 8	14 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac) light,	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..
		BURGUNDY.		
33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
6 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high class Wine	26 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	..	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	..
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vergouth	20 0	..
		CHAMPAGNE.		
52 8	55 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Pinne, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	55 0	58 0
51 8	54 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	54 0	57 0
31 8	...	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	...
35 4	...	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	...
43 0	45 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING	45 0	48 0
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibasdey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 4	31 12	A. DE PAUL	29 8	32 0
		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	Hock, excellent Wine	32 0	..
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	Moselle, excellent Wine	32 0	..
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do, Hochheimer, fine flavour	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Lauberheimer, light, refreshing	200	
17 4	...	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	...	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts.	Pts.	SHERRY.	CREDIT. Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Rs. as.			Rs. as	
35 4		Amontillado A. I. rare old	sold seal	40 8
36 12		Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12		Solera		30 8
33 4		Amoroso, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4		Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0		Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0		Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0		Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry	pink seal	21 0
16 12		A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12		Marsala, Virgin, pale fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
37 12		Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
32 8		Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0
Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
36 4	...	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	32 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, good Capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 8	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine	red seal	20 0	22 0
25 0	..	St. Matthew Malaga, Sacred Wine		24 0	..
		LIQUEURS.			
49 0	51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White		51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse Green, per Bottle		7 4	..
6 8	..	Do. Yellow		6 4	..
...	71 12	Benedictine		...	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best		53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique		49 0	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau		38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen		40 8	42 8
29 8	..	Orange Bitters, best		31 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters		32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs Chartreuse		..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

| Per doz. Rs | A. | | Per doz. Rs | A. |
|

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

THERE is nothing in the commercial telegrams of Saturday to refer to in addition to what we have already noticed.

The Bank of Bombay statement for the week ending on Saturday shows a further increase in the Cash Balance of 7½ lakhs, arising from a falling off in the trade demand, and considering the extreme easiness, prevailing in our Money Market, it does not seem improbable that we may see a reduction in the Bank's rates of discount this week. The changes have been as follows, viz. :—

Public Deposits at Head Office.....	Dec.	Rs.	18,35 903
Do Branches.....	Dec.	„	45,954
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	10,24,686
Government Securities	Inc.	„	55,611
Cash Credits on security of Government Paper	Dec.	„	2,09 514
Loans on security of Govt. Paper	Dec.	„	3,80,894
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	9 94 116
Cash Balance with Correspondents	Inc.	„	3 62 925
Cash and Currency notes	Inc.	„	3,73,164

STERLING EXCHANGE is quite unchanged both here and in Calcutta with little doing in either place. To-morrow, it is expected, we shall hear something definite with regard to the future action of Government respecting Council drawings, as Lord Hartington brings forward his motion in the House to-night respecting the Afghan War Expenses; and upon the amount which the Home Government will contribute, depends, in a great measure, the future course of Sterling Exchange and the value of Government Paper here. Our closing rates are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 8 7-32d.	per Re.
„ Telegraphic.....		1s. 8 3-16d.	„
„ 3 months' sight.		1s. 8 11-32d.	„
Credits 3	„	... 1s. 8 15-16d.	„
Documents 3	„	... 1s. 8¼d.	„
Francs 3	„	... 2·16	„

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at Rs. 100 1-16 for demand drafts and Rs. 99½ for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened with an upward tendency and a good amount of Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper was placed at Rs. 104¼. At the close there is rather a quieter feeling on account of rates from Calcutta being telegraphed a quarter per cent. below those paid here. For Port Trust Bonds there is a good demand from investors, and they are firm at quoted rates. The closing quotations are :—

4 per cent. Loan Govt. Paper.....	96 5 16	
4½ per cent. do.	104¾	
Port Trust Bonds	99¼	
Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds	103¼	

SHARES.—The market keeps steady, and prices generally tend in favour of sellers. Few changes have taken place, however, excepting in Spinning and Weaving Companies' scrip, in which an advance of Rs. 5 is reported in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 20 in Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 7½ in Mazagon, and Rs. 5 in New Great Eastern.

COTTON.—There is no change to report in this market. There is still nothing doing for export, and the Mills are buying rather more sparingly, so that dealers are rather easier in their ideas. We quote :

Good Oomras.....	Rs. 206	per candy.
F. G. F. „	„ 201	„
Good Dholleral	„ 204	„
G. F. „	„ 192	„

LINSEED is dull at Rs. 7 per cwt.

RAPESEED.—There is less enquiry, and Rs. 6 per cwt. is now the rate.

WHEAT, with a drooping Freight market, continues in good demand at Rs. 32 per candy for White, and Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS.—The market for Liverpool is very dull at 22s. 6d. to 25s. per ton, without attracting shippers. For Marseilles and Genoa rates are offering at 30s. per ton, freight paid here at par. For Trieste and Venice 40s. per ton is still nominally the rate. For London, rates are offering via Canal at 32s. 6d. per ton.

IMPORTS.—Piece Goods and Yarns are steady without much increase in the demand. Metals are rather firmer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Lady Ruthven, 1,593 tons, Captain D. Petrie, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE barque Berenger-ria, 1,317 tons, Captain J. Littlejohn, will sail to-day for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE ship Maritime Union, 1,500 tons, Captain J. Elliott, which arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Newport (14th April), brought a cargo of 2,401 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, 1,347 tons, Captain R. Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (26th June) with a general cargo and following passengers :—Lieut. and Mrs. S. M. Hall, Mr. Vincent Fillase, and Mrs. Payne and three ayahs.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva, 1,506 tons, Captain T. G. Alderton, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (27th June) with the English Mails and following cargo :—77 bales twist, 27 cases cochineal, 6 cases boots, 26 packages provisions, 472 packages wine, and spirits, 334 casks beer, 130 cases brass, 25 kegs nails, 90 packages piece goods, 200 cases copper, 100 cases candles 21 packages glass ware, 88 packages oilmanstores, 10 cases soap, 63 cases oil, 100 pigs lead, 2 boxes specie, and many packages merchandise.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Memfi, 1,219 tons, Captain R. Gelvich, which arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Trieste, brought the following cargo :—From Trieste.—5 packages merchandise, 50 casks beer, 1 case tobacco, 269 packages paper, 30 cases sugar, 10 cases glass beads, 1 box gold coins, 142 boxes silver, and 1 box gold. From Odessa.—24 packages silk, 5 packages glass ware, and 3 boxes gold thread. From Rhodes.—1 case pipes From Port Said.—5 packages merchandise. From Jeddah,—35 packages specie and 6 packages gum. From Hodeida.—16 packages specie, 85 packages downs, and 2 packages silk. From Aden. —12 packages bysabole, 4 packages gum, and 67 empty casks.

THE steamer Gulf of Suez, 1,014 tons, Captain G. J. Allan, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst from London (24th June), brought the following cargo :—140 bales papers, 16 bales twist, 130 packages brandy, 417 packages asphalte, 42 casks mineral waters, 370 packages wine, 470 cases matches, 483 packages wine and spirits, 56 packages glass ware, 17 packages earthen ware, 9 cases clocks, 327 bundles iron, 43 cases provisions, 1,115 boxes candles, 350 kegs red lead, 187 packages oilmanstores, 6 cases boots, 153 cases window glass, 88 cases copper, 20 packages paints, 29 packages varnish, 10 barrels alum, 343 bundles hoop iron, 5,108 plates spelter, 20 barrels sulphur, 287 casks lead, 50 kegs whiting, 18 kegs nails, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Melville and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
26	Sitana	Steuart	London, May 10.
	Branksome Hall (s).	Collin	Liverpool, June 26.
	Khiva (s)	Alderton	London, June 27.
	Chi-ka (s).....	Campbell	Rangoon.
	Cocoanada (s)	Morris	Bus-orah.
	W. G. Russell	Owen	Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Riversdale (s).....	Haughton	Calcutta.
	Queen of the Age ..	Cooper	Mauritius.
	Cross Hill	Murray	Calcutta.
	Ellora (s).....	Seward	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances Yesterday :—

Ship Lady Ruthven, Petrie, to Calcutta.
Barque Cartvale, P pe, to Amsterdam.
Barque Berengaria, Littlejohn, to Amsterdam.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June. 14 Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, from Sea.
22 Houghton, ship, Nacodia, from Chittagong.
July. 2 Godavery, ss, from Marseilles.
4 Phlomel, H M ship, Berners, from Jubal Joogur.
6 President Troplong, ship, Locutt, from Cardiff.
6 Java, ss, Macaulay, from Zanzibar.
8 Coles ini Empire, ship, Duncan, from Cardiff.
9 Indian Empire, Ship, Watson, from Cardiff.
10 Abyssinia, ss, Amidi, from Bombay.
11 Singapore, ss, Mayo, from Bombay.
12 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Jeddah.
12 Teheran, ss, Stewart, from Bombay.
13 Beneclough, Ship, Clark, from Cardiff.
12 Canara, ss, Hay, from Kurrachee.
13 Glen Eagle, ss, Macbain from Foochow.
13 Ora, ss, Anderson, from Hamburg.
13 Hispania, ss, Laird, from Liverpool.
13 City of Khios, ss, Barnet, from Calcutta.
13 Magallanes, ss, Mayo, from Liverpool.
13 Airy, ss, Hall, from Bassein.
13 Colombia ss, Ispirelli, from Marseilles.
13 Roma, ss, Bolla, from Calcutta.
13 Tiber, ss, Merli, from Hong-kong.
13 Himalaya, ss, Brent, from Bombay.
13 Sumatra, ss, Briscoe, from Venice.
14 Australia, ss, Cates, from London.
14 Sindh, ss, Monge, from Shanghai.
15 Fitzroy, ss, Gibbs, from Bombay.
15 St Mark, ss, Johnston, from Akyab.
16 Chalmette, barque, s s, Chairburn, from Zanzibar.
16 Memfi, ss, Gelcich, from Trieste.
17 Manaslch, ss, Mearn, from Kurrachee.
17 Jennie, Otto, s-, Purvis, from Bombay.
18 Broom Hall, ship, Bate, from Cardiff.
18 Hankow, ss, Symington, from Hankow.
18 Saunar, S G Boat, Said, Serut from Berbera.
18 Dagmar, I G s s Razor, from B rbera.
18 Peshwa, ss, Gearmar, from Plymouth.
18 Octavia, ss, Hansen, from Constantinople.
19 Nepaul, ss, Murray, from Bombay.
19 Argo, ss, Jones, from Bombay.
20 Ilchis, It. G boat, Volpe, from Assabbay.

DEPARTURES.

July 11 Godavery, ship, to Mauritius.
12 Java, ss, Macaulay, to Bombay.
12 Singapore, ss, Mayo, to Bombay.
12 Behervin, ss, Stewart, to Venice.
12 Glen Eagle, ss, Macbain, to London.
13 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, to Calcutta.
13 Olaf, ss, Anderson, to China.
13 Hispania, ss, Laird, to Bombay.
13 City of Khios, ss, Barnet, to London.
13 Magallanes, ss, Mayo, to Manilla.
13 Airy, ss, Hall, to Port Said.
13 Roma, ss, Bolla, to Genoa.
14 Philomel, H M ship, Berners, to Jubul Joogur.
14 Abyssinia, ss, Smith, to Zanzibar.
14 Canara, ss, Hay, to London.
14 Sumatra, ss, Briscoe, to Bombay.
14 Australia, ss, Cates, to Calcutta.
14 Sindh, ss, Monge, to Mar-eilles.
15 Himalaya, ss, Brent, to Plymouth.
15 Fitzroy, ss, Gibbs, to Dunkirk.
15 St Mark, ss, Johnston, to Malta.
16 Columbia, ss, Lipsrelli, to Bourbon.
16 Tiber, ss, Merli, to London.
16 Memfi, ss, Gelcich, to Bombay.
17 Manaslch, ss, earn, to Marseilles.
17 Jennie Otto, s, Purvis to Marseilles.
18 President Troplong, ship, Locutt, to Mauritius.
18 Hankow, ss, Symington, to London.
18 Peshwa, ss, Smarman, to Kurrachee.
19 Octave, ss, Hansen, to Smyrna.
19 Nepaul, ss, Murray, to Southampton.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Emile Eloise, ss Bonet, from Sea.
Houghton, ship, Nacodia, from Chittagong.
Celestial Empire, ship, Duncan, from Cardiff.
Indian Empire, Ship, Watson, from Cardiff.
Beneclough, ship, Clark, from Cardiff.
Chalmette, A Barque, Chairburn, from Zanzibar.
Broom Hall ship, at- from Cardiff.
Sennar, E G Boat, Said Serut, from Berbers.
Dagmar, I G ss, E sor, from Berbera.
A ago, ss, Jones, from Bombay, lost propellor.
Ichia it G Boat, Volpe, from Assabbay.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 27.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

124-80—Jefferson B and D—Vassonjee Jivraj vs Mowjee Soondersee—Hore C and B—Part heard.
436-78—R Skipsey—Veerjee Hunsraj and others vs Hurjewan Lilladhur—Smith and F.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

282-80—H W Payne—Fatsala Khakalani and another vs Esamall Allana and another.
283-80—Hore C & B—Goolba Anunda and others vs Narayen Luximon.
284-80—Crawford and H—Motilal Hurgovandas vs Husungjee Hormusjee Khara and another.
285-80—Ardasir and H—Motilal Hurgovandass vs F A B Yates.
288-80—Janardhun and H—Luxmibai vs Atmaram Ramchunder and another.
292-80—H W Payne—Kerra Vujja and others vs Moroba Govind —M H Khan.
297-80—Prescot and W—J C Langon and another vs Dwarkadass Prasjee and another.
298-80—Shagu je and T—Jaetha Hurridass vs Motichund Dewchund.

For investigation under Section 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Crustnabai vs Namia Cru tnajee Warker.

Suits of hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

67-80—Chalk and W—Keshow Gottajee vs Ramabai and others—In person.
603-79—Prescot and W—Vurjeevandass Madhowdas and another vs Mahomed Alikhan Ibrahim—H W Payne.
507-79—Cragie L and O—H S King and another vs Lieut Col M R Bruce.
128-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs. Jeffer Khimjee—Tyabjee and S.
212-80—Tyabjee and S—Mahomed Veerjee vs James Craig—H Bicknell.
75-79—J nardhan and H—Ramchundra Shamraj Keshar vs Vishnu Vasudeo Godbole.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

42-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Cursetjee Framroz.
707-79—H W Payne—The Acbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Ld, vs Nathoo Soondersee.
144-80—H W Payne—Khimjee Jairam vs Premchund Roychund.
236 80—Jeffer on B and D Lukmidass Khimjee and another vs Pursotumdass Vullubdas.
271-80—Rahimtulla M Manockchund Kaporchund and another vs Gunesh Makoond and another—Janardhun and H.
281-80—Tobin and R—Dossa Kirpall vs Nanju Khatao and another.

LONG CAUSES.

675-79—Tyabjee and S—K okibai vs Jamsetjee Hormusjee Francis—Khunderao M—Part heard.
46-80—A F Turner, for paupers—Lilbai and another vs Thacker Pragjee Padumsey and another—Balkrishna and B.
90-80—Muljee and B—Ahmedbhoy Jamalbhoy and others vs Currim Mahomed Jamal and others—Khunderao M.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 24.

Stevens, Major, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.

JULY 25.

Browne, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Poona.

JULY 26.

Elder, Col, 6th Bombay N I, from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 24.

Lawson, Lieut Col, 59th Foot, on Med Cert, to England.
Walton, Lieut, 63rd Regt on Med Cert, to England.

JULY 26.

Stevens, Major, 2rd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.
Evens, Lieut, 21st Bombay N I, on leave, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 15.

The C-in-C has approved of the following transfers and postings of Brigadiers General :—

1 Bgdr Genl H T Macpherson, C B, V C, [who before proceeding on field service held the command of the Rawal Pindi brigade, to which Bgdr General Massy has since been posted], is transferred to the Presidency district, vice Bgdr Genl Sir C Ross, K C B, whose tenure of command has expired. Bgdr Genl Macpherson will ret in his command in Afghanistan so long as his services are required, and the senior officer in the Presidency district will officiate in the command there until Bgdr Genl Macpherson joins.

2 Bgdr Genl A H Cobbe, C B, is transferred from the Agra brigade to the Saugor district, vice Major Genl H R Browne, whose tenure of command has expired.

3 Bgdr G nl J I Murray, C B, is transferred from the Mooltan brigade to the Rohilcund district, vice Major Gen l J E Michell, C B, who vacates on promotion. Bgdr Genl Murray will continue to officiate in the command of the Lahore division until reli-ved, and the command of the Rohilcund district will be exercised by the senior officer present until Bgdr Genl Murray arrives.

4 Bgdr Genl R J Hughes, half pay, late 63rd Foot, who has been brought on the Bgde Staff, vice Major Genl H R Browne, is posted to the Mooltan brigade, vice Bgdr Genl Murray, transferred. Bgdr Genl Hughes will continue in command of a brigade in Afghanistan so long as his services are required, and the senior officer at Mooltan will continue to officiate in the command there, until Bgdr General Hughes arrives.

5 Bgdr Genl C R O Evans, R A, who has been brought on the Bgde Staff, vice Major Genl J E Mi hell, is posted to the Agra Brigade in place of Bgdr Genl Cobbe, transferred.

The C in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut A MacW Renny, supernumerary on the establishment 1st Ben Cavy, to be Sqdn Officer, vice Hervey, promoted.

3rd Goorkhas—Second Lieut G H Loch, 62nd Foot, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 24th June 1880.

Lieut C-l C J Tyler, R A, is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Kabul for duty with the Royal Artillery at the latter station. Under clause 7, para 160, Transport Regulations, Part II.

Captain [Local Major] J T Turner, 73rd Foot, Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, 4th circle, having attended a course of garrison instruction, his period of staff service is, in accordance with G O 25 and 89 of 1874, extended to the 17th March 1881, inclusive.

Lieut D E Dewar, R H A, is directed to proceed from Kabul to Peshawar, and join E Batty A Bgde R H A, to which he has been appointed. Under clause 7, para 160, Transport Regulations, Part II.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, G O C C dated 19th June 1880, page 334, directing Lieut T J Atkinson, 2nd Foot, to proceed to England, to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, is hereby cancelled.

With the sanction of Government, the services of 3rd class Hospl Asst Shewrutton, admitted into the service by G G O No 819 of 1872, are dispensed with, being physically unfit for the service.

With the sanction of Govt, the following orders are confirmed :—

Kuram Station order, dated the 19th Nov 1879, appointing Lieut A P Williamson, 11th N I, to be Provost Marshal for the Kuram camp.

2nd Section—Khyber Line Force order, dated the 10th April 1880, appointing Lieut C D Crave, 12th Foot, to be Provost Marshal, with effect from the 7th idem.

Kuram Force order, dated the 13th June 1880, appointing Major O'Moore Creagh, V C, Depy Asst Qrmr Genl, to be A-st Qrmr Genl, Kuram Force, with effect from the 13th June 1880.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Bareilly Brigade order, dated the 23rd June 1880, directing Lieut Col H F Phillipps, 2-2nd Foot, to assume command of the station, vice Lieut Col C J Moorsom, 30th Foot, relieved, and during the absence of the Major Genl Comdg on Inspection duty.

Dinapore Station order, dated the 30th June 1880, appointing Captain M E Elliot 65th Foot, to-officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his regimental duties, vice Major G J Skinner, 3rd N I, resigned.

Umritsar Station order, dated the 8th July 1880, appointing Lieut M H S Grover, 21st Mad N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Captain G MacCall, 8th Ben Cavy, transferred to Kohat.

1-5th Foot—Regtl order, dated the 21st June 1880, appointing Captain [Bt Maj r] H H Taylor to officiate as Interpreter, vice Lieut [Local Captain] H Kilgour, there being no qualified subaltern available.

65th Foot—Regtl order, dated the 30th June 1880, appointing Lieut L P Ditmas to officiate as Interpreter, from the 1st July 1 80, during the absence on duty at Murree of Lieut A H Wilmer, and vice Lieut P G Dwyer, relieved, there being no fully qualified saba tern officer available.

11th Bengal Lancers—Regtl order, d t d the 1st July 1880, making the following appointments, consequent on the re ove l of Lieut F H R Drummond, from privilege leave :—

Captain W I Bax, Sqdn Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Primrose, Offg as Comdt.

Lieut S B Beatson, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his other duties, vice Bax.

Lieut F H R Drummond, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Heath, on furlough.

Dated the 1st July 1880, appointing Lieut S B Beatson, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 8th June 1880.

19th Bengal Lancers—Regtl order, dated the 19th April 1880, appointing Lieut S D Gordon, Offg Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Adjt, to his other duties, vice Lieut E A Young, wounded in action.

36th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 30th June 1880, making the following appointments :—

Captain T H Goldney, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, no subaltern being available.

Lieut P A Buckland, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt, vice Captain Goldney.

41st Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 29th June 1880, appointing Lieut G H Watson, Offg Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut C F Vyse, on leave on medical certificate.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for the periods specified opposite their names :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut A K Loyd, [E Batty A Bgde] nine months.

2-14th Foot—Lieut A W St George, nine months.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MAYNARD—July 7th, at Upper Holloway, London, Daisy, the infant daughter of S. B. Maynard, aged 12½ months.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—July 23rd, at Tannah, the wife of Major W. T. Brown, Bo. Staff Corps, of a daughter.
LE GEYT—July 26 h, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, the wife of Willoughby Le Geyt, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KING—July 23rd, on Friday, at Ahmednugur, after two days, illness, Mabel Margaret, youngest daughter of J. King, Esq., C. S., aged 3 years and 2 months.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames; and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1880.

THE statement that the war between Russia and China has been averted must be taken with a little reserve, but it is manifestly to the advantage of both parties to settle the dispute amicably. Neither the Russians nor the Chinese can afford to enter into a great and disastrous war, without having first tried all other ways of arriving at an adjustment of their differences. To put the matter to the arbitrament of the sword, would be to enter into a struggle the result of which would be altogether problematical, and which would very likely bear consequences satisfactory to neither party. We say the result would be altogether problematical; for, notwithstanding that the Chinese have an army in Kashgaria said to amount to from 20,000 to 30,000, the numbers of which they can swell by countless hordes, and notwithstanding that they appear to have already obtained possession of advantageous posts in the country which would have been the field of war, yet the Russians could in the end bring an almost equal number of better disciplined men to fight against them. The Chinese army, it is true, is said to be drilled according to Prussian principles; its men are of a dogged and determined character; and we may suppose that an army which in the conquest of Kashgaria stopped a whole year on the way in order to grow corn for their own provisioning, would not be defeated through want of tens city. The Russians, however, have also a large army which in two or three months they could bring in full force in to the field. General Kaufmann, according to Boulger, commands an army which in 1873 amounted to 36,000, and which has since then undergone some increase. It is probable that from 20 000 to 25,000 troops out of this army could be spared for a Kuldjan campaign. Reinforcements could also be drawn from Orenburg to the number of 10,000; besides the help which could probably be obtained from Semipalatinsk. And it is of course beyond doubt that Russia would strain herself to the utmost to ward off a defeat which would result in a serious loss of prestige, and a loosening of her influence over the discontented tribes of Central Asia, whom she holds in a hated subjection. Still the advantage is not all on her side; her forces are at a great distance from the scene of operations; and her reinforcements would have to come in the one instance from Orenburg to Turkestan, over a road which leads through a desert of stony hills and plains; and in the other instance, from Semipalatinsk, along a road broken up by the rigours of winter, frosts and snows. Russia might, moreover, be handicapped as regards naval operations, by the interference of other Powers to protect their trading interests in the Chinese treaty ports. Were it not for this possible interference (an interference rendered almost certain by the news that the English squadron in the Chinese seas is to be increased) the result of a contest between Russia and China would not be so dubious. There can be little doubt of the superiority of the Russian fleet over that of the Chinese; the former has had long experience of naval evolutions, whereas the latter, so far as real practice goes, is quite untrained. And if the accounts that have been occasionally received from China be true, the Celestials do not know how to care for their fleet, but leave their gunboats and iron-clads to rust and neglect.

The risks on both sides would have been very great, and we can quite understand why both parties should be desirous of a settlement without bloodshed. China has shown that she is desirous of this by releasing from confinement the Ambassador Chung How, who signed the Treaty of Livadia; and by sending her Ambassador to St. Petersburgh, doubtless to negotiate, in order, if possible, to bring matters to a peaceful issue. The steps they have recently taken in Central Asia were, we may conjecture, intended to show what they would do, if they failed to get the terms they wished for. And the Russians would naturally wish to avoid hostilities which might result in a military defeat, and give them a blow from which it would take many years to recover. Should she suffer merely a diplomatic defeat, she could excuse herself by saying that she was merely fulfilling a promise, made some years ago, to restore at a proper time the Kuldjan province to China.

We in India can desire but one issue to these complications. If the matter be looked at from the stand point of civilization at large, or if it be looked at from a merely Indian point of view, the conclusion to be arrived at is the same in either case. The boasted civilization of Russia in her foreign dominions is naught but a military despotism, an oppressive burden, grinding its subjects into a forced but discontented submission. M. Ujfalvy tells us that "since the civil war which ravaged the country (of Kuldja) for several years, the valley of Ili presents a sad spectacle. The traveller passes dozens of villages in ruins; the fields are covered with weeds; the numerous canals are dry; and even the fine forest of Karagatch, which the Chinese planted, will perish for want of water. Formerly the country contained 2,000,000 inhabitants, now there are scarcely 130,000. Flourishing towns, such as New Kuldja (300,000 inhabitants), Bazandai (100,000), and Tchimpanssi (50,000) have disappeared; there remain only the ruins." Boulger says:—"The Russians have done literally nothing for the advantage of Kuldja and its people during the seven years and a half that they have been there. The great works carried out by the Chinese, which were so ruthlessly destroyed by the Mahomedans in the great outbreak in 1863, still remain to testify by their ruins to the fact that the Chinese possessed administrative qualities which Russia has never evinced in any of her numerous annexations." Much more of a like kind is said; as a civilizing agency, strange as it may appear, China may claim a superiority over her rival. With regard to the bearing of these matters on Indian affairs, they have a peculiar interest. The dispute is between two of those great powers which divide amongst them the government of Asia. With the exception of what is possessed by the smaller governments, whose authority is limited either in extent or stability, and whose existence is possible only through the sufrance of powers greater than themselves, the continent of Asia is divided between England, Russia, and China. And for this reason a dispute between any two of these Governments, is one which concerns more or less the whole Asiatic continent. It becomes a dispute which—to apply to the East a phrase which has long been familiar in the political vocabulary of Europe—affects in an important degree the balance of power in Asia. Hence the peculiar interest the present Russo-Chinese complications have for India. The success or defeat of Russia in the matter will involve an increase or decrease in her self-confidence, and a necessity for greater or less watchfulness on the part of the Government of India with respect to her possible approaches towards this country.

OUR weekly contemporary attempts to ridicule a statement we made some weeks ago, which was copied in a letter addressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, to the London *Times*, on the subject of India's prosperity. Referring to a net import in ten years of nearly 15 crores rupees worth of gold, we said "there must be something in a country which can keep this large quantity of gold in addition to a net import in the same ten years of nearly fifty-two millions sterling of silver." Our contemporary, by a "simple calculation," makes out that this is only "three half pence worth of gold per annum per head of the population," and therefrom deduces that India is the most utterly poverty-stricken country "within the compass of the civilized world." We remember that in a financial statement not long ago, 1878-79, we believe, the Government made use of a similiar calculation to show the small foreign business done in India compared with the United Kingdom. It is, of course, very easy to reduce the benefit this country is yearly gaining by dividing the sum among 240 odd millions of people—our contemporary gives the exact number to a man—but this can be worked in other matters to prove that Indian taxation, about which our contemporary concerns himself so much, is a mere trifle not worth consideration compared with that borne by the inhabitants of other countries. The taxation of India, including import and export duties and the opium revenue, may be put at about 50 crores, and taking the population at 240,000,000, we have a taxation per head per annum of only one rupee. Where else "within the compass of the civilized world" will you find such trifling taxation? In America it is twenty times this rate. This "test of simple division," to which our contemporary turns so exultingly, therefore results in nothing; for according to it, India is a very lightly taxed country, while America would appear to be overburdened with taxation. All these figures are useful only for comparison, and one cannot take them by themselves and draw a deduction any more than you can judge of the value of a person's income without any idea of his position in life and necessary expenditure. We are not of those who look upon India as a wealthy country, and under no administration could it become, as Mr. Hyndman supposes, "under good administration one of the richest and most flourishing portions of the earth." On the other hand, we do not join with the croakers who, like Mr. Hyndman, believe the country now to be going to the bad. We believe that India, as a whole, is gaining year by year, in some portions more rapidly than in others; that the late famine has put back some portions of the country many years in its progress, but in spite of that, with the earnest work which our rulers are giving to the subject and the evident signs of prosperity, of which the absorption of gold is an undoubted one, we believe that under British rule India will recover her prosperity in the portions less favoured of late, and that time, education and civilization will work that improvement of the impoverished classes which legislation must fail in accomplishing.

GODRA, the town in the Panch Mahals to which the Pali branch of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is to be extended, is a place of over 10,000 inhabitants; it is the head-quarters of Government in this district and does a large export trade in oil seeds, maize, gram, and mowra. It concentrates all the trade for Pali on the west and Dohad on the east. The cart traffic between Pali and Godra in an average year amounts to over 40,000 tons, and this a railway must largely develope. The direct benefit, therefore, to Bombay of this short extension will be very large, bringing this port into railway communication with another large grain trade centre. The only difficulty in the construction of the line is the crossing the river Mhye at Pali; this can be done without great expense by means of a low level girder bridge, which would be submerged for the few days of the year when floods were prevailing. This expedient has received the sanction of the best authorities; the interruption of traffic will be but short while there will be a very great saving in expense over building a high level bridge. The rains fill the gorge only fifteen days in the year, and it certainly seems unnecessary to spend a large sum of money on a bridge of a level fifty feet higher. We trust that there will be no delay at home in giving sanction to this important work, and that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company may be able to begin its construction immediately after the rains.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 26.

CANNANORE, 4-55 p.m.—Weather rainy and cloudy; wind N.E. Fall of rain 1 inch, 50 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast with partial showers: wind W. 4; thermometer 77·2; barometer 29·93. Fall of rain 4·6 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather rainy and gloomy; wind N.W.; thermometer 76; barometer 29·96. Fall of rain 2 inches, 65 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4-15 p.m.—Weather fair; wind strong westerly; thermometer 82; barometer 29·87.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. W. light; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 21 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered...	38	90	41	60	34	71	33	36
July 25 Sunday	0	63	.....		.....		.....	
26 Monday.....	.....		0	6	0	25	0	28
Total.....	39	53	41	66	34	96	38	64
Total Fall, July 26, 1879..	25	80	29	65	*		30	59

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

A POONA paper says—It is now some time since we had rain although there was slight drizzling now and then at interval, but as the sowing is over and the young crops have sprung up, a good fall or two would do good. We therefore hope that the necessary rain will not fail the young corps which might suffer. The weather at present is all that could be desired. It is pleasant and cool, and the thermometer in the afternoon stands at 75 degrees.

SIMLA, July 21—The barometer has risen further since yesterday in Bombay, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Bengal (excepting Orissa) and Assam and has fallen in the upper part of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and also on the Madras and Orissa coast; and the Bombay branch of the Monsoon continues to hold survey over nearly the whole of India. Nevertheless, there is less rain to-day, and the only heavy falls have occurred in Northern Bengal. Darjiling has 4½ inches, Purneah 11-tenths, Dinajpore 2½ inches, Tulpigori 1½ inches, Monzufferpore 1 inch; and small falls are reported from Burdwan and Dacca. In the North Western Provinces, Allahabad has 2-tenths and Fyzabad (20th) 3-tenths. In the Punjab no rain is reported to-day, but a late report from Jullunder gives 11-tenths on the 19th. In Rajputana and Central India, Indore has 1-tenth, Ratlam 1 inch; and small falls are reported from Burdwan and Dacca. In the North Western Provinces, Allahabad has 2-tenths and Fyzabad (20th) 3-tenths. In the Punjab no rain is reported to-day, but a late report from Jullunder gives 11-tenths on the 19th. In Rajputana and Central India, Indore has 1-tenth, Ratlam 1 inch; Bhurtipore (19th) 1 inch. In the Central Provinces no rain of importance. In Bombay, ½ inch at Bombay, and 2-tenths at Belgaum; also on the 20th 3-tenths at Ahmedabad. In Madras, 3-tenths at Cochin.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 9.

THE resignation of the Marquis of Lansdowne marks in the most emphatic way possible the revolt of the Whigs against the pronounced sympathy with Radicals and Home Rulers,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

Wali Mahomed has resigned the Governorship of Kabul. Sirdar Yusuf Khan succeeds him temporarily on behalf of Abdul Rahman.

THE MEETING WITH ABDUL RAHMAN.

The Chief Political Officer's camp moves to General Gough's camp on Monday, where the first meeting with Abdul Rahman will take place.

THE RETURN OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

The troops under orders for India, *via* the Shuturgurdan, are ordered to arrange for the carriage of fifteen days' rum, tea, and sugar, and four days flour. General Ross's Division, going the Khyber way, arranges for similar supplies. The soldiers are now prohibited entering Kabul city.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE COUPON SYSTEM.

LONDON, JULY 26.

A petition is being signed by the leading bankers, praying the Secretary of State for India to extend the coupon system to the Transfer Loan of 1879.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

It is stated that the Great Powers have resolved to send an *ultimatum* summoning the Porte to satisfy Montenegro within three weeks.

LEVY OF MONTENEGRIN FORCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 25.

A general levy has been ordered of the Montenegrin forces.

AGITATION IN BULGARIA AND ROUMANIA.

The agitation for the union of Bulgaria with Roumania is increasing.

INCREASE OF TURKISH ARMY IN EUROPE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 26.

An increase has been ordered in the Turkish Regulars (Nizams) in Europe up to 800 per battalion.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Eldorado left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the afternoon of the 25th inst.

PORT SAID, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Agra, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 25th inst.

ADEN, JULY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Manora, left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 26.

The Hall Line Steamer City of Baltimore left Suez at 8 a. m. on Sunday, the 25th inst, for Bombay.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollers	4 15-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81
4½ per cent. do.	87⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	52⅞
Departure—Hutton.	

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JULY 26, 5-31 p. m.

Mail steamer Ancona from China arrived.

YESTERDAY Mr. J. H. Grant returned from England after his three months' furlough and took over charge as Municipal Commissioner from Dr. Weir, who during his brief tenure of office has acquitted himself by universal consent with considerable administrative ability and great tact. Dr. Weir reverts to his duties as Health Officer.

THE Bellary Municipality presented an address to the Governor of Madras in which they point out that they will suffer a total loss of 35 per cent. of municipal revenues if the bill for exempting Government property from municipal taxation is passed. They also asked the Governor's support of the measure for completing that portion of the Bellary-Hubli Railway which runs through the Bellary district. The duke in reply said that with regard to the bill for the exemption of Government property, not within cantonment limits, from municipal taxation, the Government of India would give it careful thought before passing it. He hoped that the railway alluded to might be carried out.

REGARDING the remission of taxes in Srinagar, a correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the report of the abolition of the "shawl tax" is incorrect, and that of the tax levied on prostitutes true. The tax on Mahomedan marriages and the general tax on Hindus and Mahomedans, levied for purposes of Hindu temples, are still enforced. The Maharaja is engaged in the reorganization of the administration, but Dewanism is still foremost. Sayad Hadi Hussain, a late judicial assistant in the Punjab, has been appointed financial commissioner, and Pandit Suraj Bal, barrister-at-law, a judge. Dewan Anant Ram is the president of the newly established "royal council" and two of the sons of the Maharaja are among its members. Rain which is not required for the crops, still continues in the valley.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal, have issued their report for the half-year ended 30th June 1880. They state that throughout the past six months, business, both at the Bank's Head Office and its branches, has been dull, and the demand for money inactive. The Bank's rate for demand loans has during the half-year fluctuated between 3 and 7 per cent., the average rate for the whole period being 5·38 per cent. The net profits for the six months at head office and branches amount to Rs. 9,92 907-4-2, which, with Rs. 41,835-0-3 brought forward from the previous half-year, make a total of Rs. 10,34,742-4-5. This amount the directors have disposed of as follows:—I.—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum Rs. 9,00 000. II.—Transferred to Gratuity Fund Rs. 15,000. III.—Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year Rs. 1,19,742-4-5. The directors have satisfaction in stating, that no provision is required in respect of bad or doubtful debts. The doubtful bills referred to in their last report, bearing the names of Chetty obligants have been settled by the Bank accepting a compromise, involving a less loss than had been estimated and provided for.

THE Uncovenanted Civil Service advocate remarks that it would be interesting to know how far the heads of Government Offices give practical effect to the distinct ruling of Government promulgated a few years ago, providing for the re-entertainment of Uncovenanted Servants who have been thrown out of employment through reduction of establishments. Till recently it was the practice to publish periodically in the official gazettes the names of all men thus thrown out of work, and heads of department were distinctly made to understand that in filling up vacancies occurring from time to time, preference was to be given to the candidates whose names had been thus recorded, without prejudice of course to the claims to promotion of those already in the service. Men who have been forced to resign their appointments through no fault of their own have a strong claim to re-entertainment to vacant posts for which they may be qualified, and it would be well if some pains were taken to enforce the rigid fulfilment of the ruling relating to this matter. The G. O. in question is wantonly set aside in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

THE Directors of the Bank of Madras have submitted to the proprietors the usual statement of the Bank's accounts for the year ended 30th June last. The net profits for the year amount to Rs. 4,26,292 12-11, which, added to the balance of Rs. 68,250-14-8, brought forward from the previous year, make a total of Rs. 4,94,543 11 7 available for distribution. Out of this sum Rs. 3,25,600 have been applied in payment of two half yearly dividends at the rate of 5 and 8 per cent. per annum respectively, Rs. 25,000 have been placed to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,09,548-10-5 have been transferred to Doubtful Bill Account, and Rs. 34,995-1-2 have been carried forward to next year's account. The directors state that during the year under review trade has, in most directions, been marked by more activity than characterized the previous year; there was, however, so much money in the market seeking safe investment, that rates of interest and discount ruled lower.

WITH regard to the Rangoon Commissariat case, the *Englishman* publishes the following telegram:—Captain Hunt's advocate, Mr. Vertannes applied on Thursday to have the evidence of Mrs. Hunt, now at Woolwich, England, taken for the defence on commission. Mr. Tarrant, for the Crown, said that the prosecution wished to leave the matter entirely at the discretion of the Court, as they did not wish to prejudice the defence. He pointed out, however, that the Code seemed to contemplate only the examination of witnesses on commission who were in India. The Recorder said he would take time to consider his order.

IN the case for Rs. 1,100 damages for libel against the *Rangoon Times*, a decree was passed on Friday by the Recorder, giving damages Rs. 50 and costs.

Truth, hearing a rumour that H. M. S. Woodlark was about to enter the Bombay Dockyard for repairs, remarks:—"This is very unsatisfactory news, seeing that it is only four months since this vessel was commissioned at Devonport, at the expiration of a refit which cost £15,000—nearly half her original cost." The Woodlark had to be docked here on account of having gone ashore in the Red Sea on her way out. The damage she had received was not of a serious character.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne, Under-Secretary of State for India, has tendered his resignation of that office on the ground that he could not support, in the House of Lords, Mr. Forster's bill for the temporary suspension of ejectments in Ireland. The Marquis has large estates held by small tenants in Kerry, some of which are scheduled by Mr. Forster's bill. It was stated that his oLrdship was so far moved by the action of the Cabinet that he would present himself before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and give evidence hostile to Mr. Forster's bill. Lord Lansdowne held the office of Under-Secretary for War in the last Administration of Mr. Gladstone. The *Daily News* says the example of the noble Marquis has been followed by Lord Listowel, one of the Lords-in-Waiting.

A PRETTY complication has arisen out of this year's Derby. It is stated that there is every probability of an objection being lodged against Bend Or. The Stewards of the Jockey Club, who were asked to investigate the case, have, after hearing evidence, decided not to advise the owners of Robert the Devil in the matter. The evidence is said to be of a very complicated character, and the Stewards, felt that the matter was of too much importance to be dealt with in any summary manner. The Eton Hall private stud book is relied upon as being able to furnish proof that Bend Or is Tadcaster, and that the latter is Bend Or. Both colts are by Doncaster, and both are chestnuts, but one was out of Rouge Rose, while the dam of the other was Clemence. According to the stud book, the foal out of Clemence, which was the one named Tadcaster, was a chestnut with a white blaze on the face, a white snip on the nose, and white near hind heel; whilst the descriptive marks of Bend Or were simply mentioned as a white blaze on the face. The marks in the book which refer to Tadcaster are those which are distinctive of the winner of the Derby; and it is contended that not Bend Or, but Tadcaster was the colt which ran first at Epsom. It was a moot point when the mail left whether Messrs. Brewer and Blanton, owners of Robert the Devil, which ran second, will lodge an objection and sue Messrs. Weatherly for the stakes. Bets won and lost over the Derby will not be affected in any case, the rule under this head being that "if an objection be made to the qualification of a horse on the ground of incorrect pedigree or nomination, after the race is run, the bet shall go to the horse that comes in first, provided he is of the right age, and that in other respects he has not transgressed the rules of racing."

AFTER all the vehement discussion on the subject, almost studied indifference marked the actual admission of Mr. Bradlaugh to the House of Commons. The *Daily Telegraph* describes the event as follows:—The Northampton representative entered the House immediately after prayers, and stood bolt upright just outside the bar, facing the Speaker, on the Liberal side. His face wore a grave and downcast expression, as of a man uncertain what sort of reception might await him. Scattered about the Opposition benches were twenty eight members of the rank and file of Conservatism and of the third party; for none of the chiefs of the Opposition had put in an appearance. Mr. Gladstone was likewise absent, but the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Bright, and some other members of the Government sat on the front Ministerial bench, kept in countenance by about forty of their followers. The peers stayed away, nor were any distinguished strangers present in the place set apart for their accommodation. For a little while Mr. Bradlaugh, standing quite alone, unsaluted by a smile or round of welcome, seemed in doubt as to what next it would be right for him to do. Presently he came slowly, very slowly, up the floor, looking neither to right nor to left, halted near to the crown of the mace at the corner of the table on the Ministerial side, and stood looking constrained and anxious for at least a minute. Then Sir Erskine May rose from the opposite end of the table, and, holding the printed form of affirmation in his right hand, went up to where Mr. Bradlaugh stood, and repeated the prescribed form of words to him, but in a voice inaudible to the majority of those present. Bowing somewhat stiffly to the Clerk of the House, the no longer disputed junior member for Northampton, with much deliberation, signed the roll of Parliament; whereupon Sir Erskine May preceded him the few steps to the Speaker's chair, saying "Mr. Bradlaugh, Member for Northampton." The speaker, as in duty bound, held out his hand; Mr. Bradlaugh touched it formally, and, still with the downcast look upon his face, passed out behind the chair, amid the same unbroken silence which had reigned during the very few minutes occupied by the proceeding. Allowing himself but sufficient time to traverse the coridor, which runs parallel with the House, Mr. Bradlaugh came boldly into the chamber, looking now well pleased, hurriedly mounted to the end of the bench on the third row from the floor on the Liberal side below the gangway, and, without a friendly hand held out to welcome him, realised his triumph over Parliament, and took his seat for Northampton. There was, however, a drop of bitterness not to be distilled into the victor's cup of sweetness. No sooner was the new member installed solitarily in his seat, than Mr Newdegate, rising with the manner of a man about to perform an agreeable office, and looking towards the chair, held up a paper in his hand, and said that on his return home in the morning of that day he had found the petition which he now had the pleasure to present, praying that the House would not admit to their fellowship one "who disbelieved in Almighty God." Mr. Newdegate's probably well-meant, though, under the circumstances, altogether unnecessary act was in every way ineffectual. Mr. Bradlaugh having been so far disposed of, the House gave itself up to the businesslike consideration of the Employers' Liability Bill.

MALCOLM M'PHERSON, 29, describing himself as a special correspondent, living at 56, Eldrop road' Camden Town, was charged at the Marylebone Police Court on the 6th inst., with being drunk and disorderly at the Lord Palmerston public-house, Hampstead-road, and assaulting George Haynes, the potman, and constable James Wells, 61 S. The evidence was to the effect that half-past six o'clock that morning the prisoner entered the house with a lady and called for some lemonade and brandy, but as he was the worse for drink the barman refused to serve him. The prisoner went out and came in again and shut the door, which the barman went round to open. The prisoner aimed a blow at him, and the potman was called down and the barman went out for a policeman. On the potman going into the private bar, the prisoner took hold of him, threw him on the ground very violently, dislocated his shoulder, struck him in the eye cutting it open, and bit his hand while on the ground. The potman had to be taken to the hospital, and the constable, who on arriving at the scene found the prisoner on the top of him, took the accused into custody. The latter threw the officer and kicked him badly. Another constable got two or three kicks from him, and he was so violent at the station that he had to be handcuffed with his hands behind him. He was then "mad drunk."—The prisoner said his mind was a complete blank as to what had occurred. He was perfectly sane an hour and a half after.—Mr. De Rutzen committed him for trial.

MR. BRADLAUGH has been served with two writs. The first was served on the day he took his seat in the House. The suit is at the instance of Mr. Henry Lewis Clarke, claiming to recover the penalty of £500 from Mr. Bradlaugh for having made an affirmation in lieu of an oath when he was not entitled to make an affirmation under the statue 29 and 30 Vic., cap. 19, and for having afterwards sat in the House and voted. The second writ sues the junior member for Northampton for the penalty of £500 for voting in the House of Commons, he being a person not entitled so to do. At the monthly meeting of the executive of the National Secular Society, Mr. Bradlaugh in the chair, it was moved by Mrs. Annie Besant, seconded by Edward B. Aveling, D. Sc., and carried unanimously:—"That the executive of the National Secular Society, in council assembled, representing the vast majority of English Freethinkers, most heartily and gratefully thanks the great mass of the Nonconformist body for the earnest, large-hearted way in which from the pulpit, by the press, and by public meeting, it has once more vindicated the grand principle of religious liberty, and has claimed for Charles Bradlaugh, the atheist, the same civil rights which have, step by step, been won by each section of Nonconformists, and thereby proved in the eyes of the world that Nonconformists desire liberty for all and not privileges for themselves alone.

THERE are people in the world who go even farther than Mr. Bradlaugh, and who object not only to take an oath, but even to affirm. On July 7th, in the Lord Mayor's Court, London, a juror, having objected to the oath, was asked to declare as follows:—"I——do solemnly, sincerely and truly affirm and declare that the taking of an oath is according to my religious belief unlawful. And I do also solemnly, sincerely and truly affirm and declare that I will well and truly try the issue," and so forth. But this was equally objectionable. "I am a Gnostic," said the juror, "and although willing to do my duty I cannot claim to have any religious belief, and in consequence could not have any religious scruples in taking the oath. On the same ground I cannot affirm under any statute, and will not outrage the feelings of those who are of a religious faith by repeating words, or going through a form which in my case would be a mockery." In the end the juror was sent about his business. That was the chief thing to be regretted about the whole business. It would have been better if the Court had followed the example of a Bombay Judge who, when a Juror declined to swear, released him from the jury box, but had him detained in Court the whole time the jury he ought to have served with were empanelled.

COMPLICATIONS, according to a Hong Kong telegram printed by the New York papers, have sprung up between China and Spain. Spain, it is stated, threatens active hostilities if China refuses an apology and compensation for the alleged interference with the declared legitimate coolie emigration to Cuba, and declares her determination to occupy ports in Formosa with troops from Manilla, and to blockade the Chinese coast. The Peking Government insists that the attempted exportation of coolies was contrary to the treaty and in violation of integrity and humanity. Public opinion declines to credit Spain's extreme menaces. Spain is encouraged by the moral support of Portugal and Peru. The Governor of Macao has had a dispute, caused by China's refusal to acknowledge Portugal's right to that colony. Intimations have been given that Portuguese ships of war will presently arrive to enforce this long-standing claim. The Peruvian Envoy, now in Hong Kong, has had a quarrel similar to Spain's, the Chinese Government having refused to allow a large number of coolies to sail for Peru on the same grounds as in the case of the proposed Cuban emigration. The Governor of Hong Kong favours China's position on all material points.

MR. MURRAY announces works that ought to be of interest. 'India in 1880' is the name of a book by Sir Richard Temple. Mr. Clements Markham promises a book on a subject he has made peculiarly his own: 'A Popular Account of the Introduction of Peruvian Bark into British India and Ceylon,' and he will give particulars of the progress and extent of its cultivation.

A HIGHLY encouraging report has been made by Colonel Dease, a member of the committee of the Duchess of Marlborough's fund, after a visit to Connaught. He states that distress is by no means universal at present, though severe in certain districts; and the general appearance of the people and the crops is most gratifying; turf especially has to a great extent been safely drawn home and stacked, which is a good promise of comfort for the winter.

THE Eton and Harrow cricket match was being played on the day the mail left. At half past five the Harrow representatives were all out for 148, and Eton had put on 48 for one wicket.

A CORONER'S jury have found Dr. Buncombe, medical officer of the City of London workhouse, guilty of manslaughter. On the 29th June, an imbecile Polish Jew was left in the same room as a Russian refugee named David Salewskal, with the result that the latter, who turned out to be a dangerous madman, killed his companion by beating out his brains against the floor. The jury were of opinion on the evidence presented to them that Dr. Buncombe, who, it was stated, had ordered the men to be left together, was guilty of gross negligence.

GREAT damage was caused in London on the 5th July by an explosion in a gas main near Tottenham Court Road. Some workmen were engaged connecting one of the principal main pipes, and when the task was nearly completed, one of their number struck a light to see that it was properly done. On the instant an explosion took place, which was followed by others, extending along the main. Large portions of Percy Street and Charlotte Street were torn up, upwards of 400 houses were more or less damaged. Strange to say, two men only (workmen engaged at the scene of the first explosion) were killed. Some twenty persons were injured, four or five dangerously.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople, dated July 9, states that although the intention of Turkey to resist the decisions of the Berlin Conference was denied, warlike preparations were being made secretly. "On Sunday at midnight, three transports left the arsenal, conveying to Volo and Prevesa seven battalions, five batteries of artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition, with orders to disembark stealthily; the disbandment of 4,000 soldiers in Thessaly, whose time of service has expired, has also been forbidden."

AN earthquake occurred on the 4th inst. in Switzerland, the most serious and extensive which has happened there for years. Originating in some point on the eastern slope of the Simplon, it seems to have affected the whole of the Pennine Alps, was felt as far north as Berne, as far east as Geneva, and as far south as the Matterhorn. The chief seat of the disturbance was in the valley of the Upper Rhone.

THE Chinese chargé d'affairs at St. Petersburg, acting on behalf of the Chinese Embassy in London, has, the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* states, officially assured the Russian Government that China has no wish to go to war with Russia or any other European Power, and that the rumours current in the European press respecting the alleged operations of Chinese troops on the Russian frontier are fictitious inventions. The rumoured attack on Fort Narin is specially contradicted. Similar communications have been made to the German and French Governments.

THE Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies appointed to consider the propriety of otherwise of razing what remains of the ruins of the Tuileries have reported in favour of the Palace as a whole, and with that end in view have invited the Ministry to ask for a vote of credit, but the discussion of the question has been adjourned for the present, the French Chambers not being just now in a mood for talking either about money matters or about the Fine Arts. Eventually, in all probability, the Tuileries will be restored, either as a museum or as a palace for the reception of crowned heads and other foreign grandees visiting Paris. The French people have to all seeming bidden a long farewell to monarchical institutions; but they are fond of glitter and show; and they are delighted to welcome emperors, and other illustrious personages in their metropolis.

A CASE of interest to tradesmen, and to all married couples who cannot agree, was decided on July 8th at the Chester County Court. Some Chester Shopkeepers sued Mr. Chetwynd, of Longton Hall, Rugeley, for goods supplied to his wife. It was stated that the defendant, an elderly gentleman, a justice of the peace for Staffordshire and Shropshire, married a young woman who worked as clerk at the Rugeley post-office at a salary of £25 yearly. By arrangement, Mrs. Chetwynd was not to present herself to her husband's family for twelve months, but becoming dissatisfied with her position she went to Longton Hall. She was there seized by Mr. Chetwynd and pushed into the hall and the door slammed in her face. Since then Mrs. Chetwynd has been living with her mother at Chester and had obtained the credit from various tradesmen who now brought suits against Mr. Chetwynd to recover the amounts due. The judge said that during the time the wife pledged her husband's credit she was without any allowance and entitled, therefore, in law to pledge her husband's credit for necessaries. He therefore gave verdict for the plaintiff, but warned them that it was not absolutely incumbent on the husband to caution tradesmen against supplying a wife with goods.

BENGAL.

A MURDEROUS ATTACK.—The *Englishman* hears from Kachar of a murderous attack having been made by a coolie on an assistant at the L——k tea garden, about midnight on the 6th instant. It appears from the coolie's confession that he dreamt a dream in which his god told him to go up to the *chota saheb's* bungalow and kill him. Thereupon he arose, and, arming himself with a large dhao (which he had stolen some time before), started for Mr. C's bungalow. The doors and windows were, as usual, all open on account of the heat, so he found no difficulty in entering. Fortunately, for himself, Mr. C. suddenly woke up, to find a man standing over him with the uplifted dhao, about to strike him. He immediately jumped up and seized the man's wrist just in time to partly stop the force of the blow, but not soon enough to stop it altogether, for he received a severe cut on the head 3½ inches long. Before he could close with his assailant, he received a second cut over the left eye. He then closed with the man, and, in struggling to take away the dhao, received another blow on his left arm which cut it down to the bone. By this time he had managed to get hold of his assailant's throat, pushed him out of his bedroom into the verandah, and threw him outside, when the coolie bolted, leaving behind him his blood-stained cloth and the dhao. Fortunately a doctor was near at hand, who dressed the wounds, and Mr. C. is getting better, though, at present, unable to move out. On the following day the coolie was brought before the Magistrate when he said that he had no cause of complaint against the saheb, who he said was a very good saheb, and he attributed the attack entirely to the impression made on him by his dream.

MADRAS.

DISCOVERY OF A GOLD MINE.—A gold mine has been just discovered near Palakanooth, a village about 14 miles from the town. The Collector and Sub-Collector visited the place and will inform the Government of the discovery. The mine lies very close to the river Punnar. The meaning of the word Punnar is "Gold river," and it is supposed that our forefathers discovered a mine here and named the river accordingly as it flows close by the mine.—*South Indian Post.*

HINDU PROGRESS.—It is a sign of material progress, says the *Indian Mirror*, to note that Hindu girls in Madras have begun to attend purely European schools to study English. Two young Hindu ladies, one a granddaughter of Mr. Krishnaiengar, and the other a sister of Mr. Arokeum Pillay, have been attending for some time past one of the private institutions at Shuley, and are studying for appearing for the Middle School Examination.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE NAINI TAL MURDER.—In the Court of the Assistant Commissioners of Naini Tal on Saturday the case of the Queen Empress *vs.* Private Davey, of the 33rd Regt, charged with the murder of a hill woman, was continued. The civil Surgeon of Naini Tal having given evidence as to the injuries which caused the death of the murdered woman. In his opinion a blunt instrument such as a stick or a stone more or less pointed might have caused the injuries. Several native witnesses swore that they saw the prisoner near the wood yard in company with the deceased. Two minor witnesses remain to be examined.

COURT MARTIAL AT CAWNPORE.

AT a general court martial, assembled at Cawnpore, on Monday, the 5th day of July 1880, No. 2928, Gunner John Henry, of O Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st charge.—Being guilty of contempt of a court martial, by using insulting language to the president and members of a district court martial assembled for his trial, at Cawnpore, on Monday, the 24th of May 1880, namely, in having, when asked by the president of the said district court—"Do you object to be tried by me as the president, or by any of the officers whose names you have heard read out," answered as follows: "Yes, I object to the whole lot; I shall get as much justice from a court of fishermen, as from the whole of you; I have done my best to serve in the Artillery, and I have made up my mind not to do it any more." 2nd charge.—With having, at Cawnpore, on the 10th of June 1880, when warned for drill the following morning by Acting Provost Sergeant James Timmins, used insubordinate language to the said Acting Provost Sergeant James Timmins, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say:—"I'll be * * * * * if I will." 3rd charge.—With having, at Cawnpore, on the 12th of June 1880, used violence to Lieutenant William Hugh Williams of the Royal Artillery, by throwing a bucket of water over him, the said Lieutenant William Hugh Williams being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of six years.

EXECUTION OF GEORGE NAIRNS.

GEORGE NAIRNS, the able seaman of the Slieve Roe who, on the 26th June 1880, at Garden Reach, murdered, without provocation, Golab Khan, an elderly police constable, and who was found guilty of the offence at the last Criminal Sessions, paid the penalty exacted by the law for his crime on Friday morning. The gallows on which the criminal was executed were erected on the south-west corner of the Presidency Jail, over the condemned cells, and nothing was visible of the man after the platform on which he stood was removed. At 5-45 a.m. the jail gates where thrown open to the public, of whom only 100 respectable male adults were admitted according to rule. At 5-55 a.m. the prisoner was conducted out of his cell, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Gillan, and the Jail authorities, and after the formal identification by the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, and the jailor, the warrant of execution was read to him by the former, upon which he was asked if he had any statement to make before the sentence was executed. He replied: "I have nothing much to say, except that I am guilty, and do not wish the public to be under the impression that any one else did it (the crime)." The prisoner appeared to be in full possession of his senses and calm. He was then led up to the scaffold (having been pinioned) by the jailor and an European warder, and the cap was placed over his face by the former. A native executioner adjusted the rope round the unhappy man's neck, and on the signal having been given by the Superintendent, he was launched into eternity, death seeming to be instantaneous. Up to 4 p. m. yesterday evening, Nairns had maintained a happy demeanour, receiving every one who called to see him, and conversing cheerfully with all, but about that hour, and after an interview with Captain Campbell, of the Slieve Roe, he appears to have suddenly turned morose, and at times wept bitterly. The Rev. Mr. Gillan, of the Presbyterian Church, to which Nairns belonged, was with the prisoner from 4-30 a. m. on Friday morning, and remained by his side to the last. The body was allowed to remain suspended for an hour, after which it was removed to the dead house, where the Superintendent held a *post mortem* examination, when it was found that death had resulted instantaneously from dislocation of the neck. It was then made over to the deceased's late captain and ship mates for interment on Friday evening at 5 p. m. in the Scotch Circular Road Cemetery.

We have been authorised to state that Mr. Anderson Scottar has undertaken to receive any sums of money that may be sent him for the benefit of the widow of George Nairns.

We learn, on excellent authority, that there is no truth whatever in the report that George Nairns had made a confession implicating any of his comrades in the murder of which he has been convicted. On Thursday, we understand, he made a statement to the effect that he had certainly used the knife in stabbing the policeman's throat "in a way to cause his death," and that James Mackenzie and a man of the name of Gilbert were "alongside of him," but that he is unable to testify to any more of what they did, and that the other sailors were also near enough to see what was done, except Dacres, who was inside the gate.—*Englishman.*

The reporter of the *Englishman* has addressed the following letter to the editor of that paper:—My duties compelled me to be present this morning at the execution of the unhappy sailor George Nairns, and I was surprised to see that, although there were European sailors and warders present, the rope was adjusted on the unfortunate man's neck by a *dome*. It may possibly be urged that this *dome* is the public executioner, but it will be admitted that the execution of an European is of so rare an occurrence as to be worthy of special arrangements being made. I have it on good authority that the question as to who should officiate as executioner was mooted by the jailor, and that he even offered to do the duty, repugnant though it may have been to him, rather than let the *dome* do it, but I presume that the Superintendent was loth to use his discretion, and declined to deviate from the customary rule.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 24th July as compared with the statement issued on the 17th July:—

LIABILITIES	July 17. Rs.	July 24. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	72,00,000	72,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	10,57,693	11,61,900
Do do. at Branches	19,85,928	19,42,974
Other Deposits	1,86,04,411	2,08,29,027
Post Bills	2,393	6,722
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,36,555	3,93,392
	3,94,15,980	3,76,27,015
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	51,86,604	51,86,215
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize, on hand	13,35,450	11,82,200
Do. do. on hand at Do.	55,11,077	51,30,243
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,800	5,779
Bills Discounted	1,16,04,156	1,09,10,040
Stamps	8,006	3,016
Land and Stock Rs. 5,44,389		
Amount applied in reduction 2,15,000	3,29,389	3,29,389
Cash Balances with Correspondents	9,50,561	12,13,490
Cash and Currency Notes	1,26,47,938	1,35,15,043
	3,94,15,980	3,76,27,016

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH JULY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Khiva, Commander T. J. Alderton, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 9th July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Robertson and 4 children — Mrs Allan
Mrs L O Smith — Mr G B Fearce
Col and Mrs C G Anderson — Col F I Humphrey
Mrs Pitcher — Mrs G E Roy
Mrs Montague — Mrs Elliot's Ayah.
Major Walker

FROM VENICE.

Col Elder — Mr F N Bose.

FROM BRINDISI.

Dr McLaren — Mr G H Grant
Maj Gore — Mr Cosgrave
Mr G ase — Mr A M Nash
Capt Garwood — Col Justice
Mr G Hubbard — Mr G Gordon
Mr H R Cook — Mr R G E Westbrook.

FROM SUEZ.—Diogo M Vas.

FROM ADEN.

Mr Stuart and Infant — Mr G Samuel Wife 3 Children 2 Infants.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 3RD TO 9TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Ambassador from the King of Siam was introduced to the Queen on Friday, and presented Her Majesty with the Order of the White Elephant.

The Queen held an investiture of the Order of the Bath at Windsor on Tuesday, when the dignity of G.C.B. was conferred on Admirals Sir G. Sartorius, Sir T. M. Symonds, and Sir James Drummond, and Lieutenant-General Sir G. Wolseley.

The King of the Hellenes on Monday concluded his visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and left Marlborough-house for the Continent.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Onslow called attention to the report of the Select Committee on Intemperance, and asked what were the intentions of the Governmenton the subject. Lord Fife, on the part of the Government, announced that they hoped shortly to introduce a Bill. On Monday, Lord Fortescue repeated a suggestion he had formerly made for a physical competition for officers entering the military service. The Duke of Cambridge believed there were practical difficulties to prevent the adoption of the proposed competition, and maintained that there was no physical deterioration among the officers of our Army. On Tuesday Lord Norton drew attention to certain points in the new Education Code, which led to some discussion upon the general subject. Last night Lord Dunraven asked what were the intentions of the Government in the event of the Porte refusing to accede to the recommendations of the Berlin Conference; but Earl Granville declared his inability to give any precise reply.

In the House of Commons, at the early sitting on Friday, Mr. Bradlaugh made an affirmation and took his seat as member for Northampton. Upon the motion for going into Committee on the Employer's Liability Bill, Mr. Macdonald moved an amendment rejecting the doctrine of common employment as a defence to actions for compensation, but the debate was adjourned. At the evening sitting the alleged outrages on natives by Scotch missionaries in Africa were discussed, but Sir C. Dilke having stated that the Foreign Office was making investigation into the matter, the motion for an address made by Dr. Cameron was withdrawn. The House met at noon on Saturday, and considered the Irish Distress Relief Bill in Committee. The various clauses were debated with much minuteness, and several remained to be considered when the House adjourned at half-past 12 on Sunday morning. On Monday, the adjourned debate on Mr. Forster's Bill for granting compensation to tenants in Ireland for eviction was resumed by Lord R. Churchill, who denounced the Bill as a bribe to the Irish party, a description which elicited from Mr. Gladstone an indignant denial, and a declaration that the extraordinary character of the measure was a consequence of the unprecedented state of things existing in Ireland. The debate was continued for some hours, and eventually the second reading was carried by 295 to 217. At the early sitting on Tuesday the debate on the Employer's Liability Bill was resumed, and Mr. Macdonald's amendment being withdrawn Mr. Hinde Palmer moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee. Mr. Gladstone resisted the proposition, which, upon a division, was rejected by 259 to 130. Mr. Gladstone announced several further modifications of his financial plans. At the evening sitting Mr. Trevelyan called attention to the excessive number of generals on the active list, and recommended the abolition of honorary colonelcies. Mr. Childers said that changes were being made in the direction desired by Mr. Trevelyan. Wednesday's sitting was devoted to a Bill for State assistance to Irish fisheries, which was negatived by 172 to 124. Last night Mr. Gladstone, in answer to Sir H. D. Wolff, professed his inability to specify the course the Government would take should the Porte refuse to accept the decisions of the Berlin Conference. In Committee on the Irish Compensation for Disturbance Bill, Mr. Parnell declared that the amendment of which the Attorney-General for Ireland had given notice would prevent him from further supporting the measure. The debate was carried on for some hours, Mr. Gladstone being among the speakers, and ultimately the House divided, when the numbers were:—For going into Committee, 255; against, 199—majority, 56.

The election at Plymouth, in place of Sir T. Bates, unseated on petition, resulted yesterday in the return of Mr. Edward Clarke. Mr. Lehmann, the Liberal candidate, was elected yesterday at Evesham by a majority of two votes.

The new election for Buteshire resulted in the return of Mr. Dalrymple, who defeated by 45 votes Mr. Russell, the unseated member.

The Judges decided on Monday that the return of Colonel Dyott for Hereford was void for intimidation and abduction of voters.

Two writs have been served on Mr. Bradlaugh claiming penalties for sitting and voting as a member of Parliament.

The Bishop of London having determined to enforce the sentence of sequestration passed upon the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, a notice to that effect was on Sunday affixed to the door of St. Alban's Church, Holborn.

The Convocation of York met on Tuesday. The Upper House passed a resolution of approval of the Burials Bill; but in the lower House a protest against the measure was carried by a majority.

A charge of libel brought by Mr. Sullivan, M.P., against Mr. Callan, M.P., was heard by the police magistrate at Marlborough-street on Friday, and Mr. Callan was committed for trial, but was released on his own recognizances.

A new Russian Imperial yacht of novel design, built at Govan, on the Clyde, was launched on Wednesday.

A cricket match played at Kennington last week between Gentlemen and Players was won by the latter by 27 runs. A second match, played at Lords, ended on Wednesday in favour of the Gentlemen, who won with five wickets to fall.

A London theatre, the Duke's Theatre, in Holborn, was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Rothery, the Board of Trade Commissioner, has made his report on the Tay-bridge disaster, which he attributes to the faulty design and bad construction of the bridge.

A gas main pipe burst on Monday in several places near Tottenham-court-road, producing explosions, which caused the deaths of two persons and dangerous injuries to several others, besides a great destruction of property.

At the Central Criminal Court, James Sweetland was convicted of the murder of a neighbour at Holloway, and John Key was convicted of the murder of his wife at Bethnal-green. At Maidstone Assizes, Thomas Berry was convicted of the murder of a young woman at Erith. Sentence of death was passed in each case.

There is not much general demand for money, and rates are fully ¼ per cent. below the Bank's charge of 2½ per cent. Consols, which were flat at one time, closed rather steadier at 98⅛ sellers for cash. Home Railway stocks likewise closed with some improvement, although prices are still lower than they were a weak ago. The same remarks apply to the market for foreign bonds.

OBITUARY.—Surg. J. H. Palsegrave, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. R. Cooper, Mad. Ret.; Capt. W. A. Lukin, Mad. Ret.; the Hon. W. K. Martin; Maj. Gen. T. H. Stewart, R. M.; W. Unett, J. P. and D. L. for Hereford; Sir Francis Vincent, Bart.; Maj.-Gen. T. R. Crawley, late 15th Hussars; Lady De Burgh L

tional law. With regard to the closing observations of the noble earl, I am quite unaware how it is possible in this transaction for Greece to become under liability to Russia.

The House adjourned at a quarter past six o'clock.

In the House of Commons, July 8th, Sir Henry Wolff asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether any communications had taken place between her Majesty's Government and other Governments as to the employment of coercive measures towards Turkey in the event of that power refusing to accept the recommendations of the Conference of Berlin; and if so, whether such communications could be laid before Parliament; and whether her Majesty's Government before entering into any engagements, would in the event of such measures being considered necessary, give due notice thereof to Parliament, if sitting at the time, or, in case of their being adopted during the recess, would summon Parliament to consider them. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone—I need hardly remind the House that, setting apart matters of exception, it is not usual to make announcements respecting events which are future and contingent, nor to enter into engagements in respect to such events, nor to determine in concert with foreign Powers before hand the course that should be taken in regard to them. (Hear, hear.) I have, therefore, no direct communication to make to the hon. baronet at this time on the three questions he has put to me. I can only say our policy continues to be to prosecute to the best of our ability the faithful execution and fulfilment of the conditions of the Treaty of Berlin, and to promote that fulfilment in concert with the united Powers of Europe. In respect to the greatest of the pressing questions now depending the Powers of Europe have, with entire union, arrived at a conclusion, as represented in Conference at Berlin. (Cheers.) That conclusion has not yet, however, been formally presented to the Porte. We have usually found when there was a real union between the Powers of Europe the Porte has wisely deferred to their judgment, and adopted their conclusions, and I do not think it would be just or respectful to the Porte that I should anticipate such a thing as is suggested by the question, and which presumes that in the face of the conclusion unanimously arrived at by the Powers, the Porte will resist that conclusion. (Cheers.) It would not be showing proper deference to the Porte to foreshadow such an event. (Hear, hear.) In reference to giving information to Parliament and obtaining its sanction the hon. gentleman will see that is a question that does not admit of a determinate answer. We shall endeavour to be guided by the best precedents, the best understood rules of other times, and by a strict observance of public faith and due regard to the sound and well-considered judgment of Parliament. (Cheers.)

"THE RUIN OF AN INDIAN PROVINCE."

Mr. Justin M'Carthy, in the House of Commons, on 5th July, asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to a pamphlet entitled "The Ruin of an Indian Province," signed "Charles James O'Donnell, Justice of the Peace for the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa," and which ascribed the periodical famines and general poverty of Behar not to any natural or unavoidable causes, but to the rack-renting of their tenantry by the Government as Court of Wards of certain vast estates, and the eviction and oppression of the farmers by European adventurers for the purpose of indigo planting, "often with the support of officials of the highest local position," and whether he would cause any inquiry to be made into the accuracy of the statements on which the author of the pamphlet based the grave accusations it contained.

The Marquis of Hartington said his attention had been called to this pamphlet, which he had read. It related in the main to alleged oppression of ryots by proprietors and indigo planters under the law relating to the levy of rent. That was a subject which had for a long time occupied the attention of the Government of India, and legislation had been frequently proposed to remedy evils that were admitted. The question was at present under the consideration of a select committee, whose report was expected; and no doubt it would be followed by legislation. The pamphlet, however, contained allegations of so grave a character, not only as to the state of the law, but also as to the conduct of the administration of those provinces, that he should certainly consider it necessary, as soon as he was able, to satisfy himself respecting the nature of the evidence on which the allegations rested. But until then he was not prepared to say that he should deem it expedient to order any investigation to be made in India.

SUGGESTED PHYSICIAL COMPETITION FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

Earl Fortescue, in the House of Lords, on July 5th, drew notice to the report of the joint committee of the War Office and the Civil Service Commissioners on supplementing the literary examinations for the army by physical competition. The change had long been partially recognised in the examination at Woolwich for the artillery and engineers, and he wished to see the principle extended to the non-scientific corps—the cavalry and infantry. The recognition of the principle at Woolwich was of particular value, because it was adopted by the authorities to the requirements of the service, and not in consequence of any pressure from without. General Furgoyne, himself a man of high culture, had protested against the exaltation of literary attainments to the depreciation of physical and athletic proficiency. Let them get the best officers they could for the money they paid for them—not the most learned, but the most efficient all round.

Lord Dorchester supported the views of his noble friend, and, in doing so, said that he believed that a report deeply interesting to those who cared for the welfare of the British army, but which he must not mention by name, had been prepared by a committee that had been for some time sitting. That report, he believed, would astonish the British public as it had astonished the privileged few who had seen it; and he urged that it would be better that it should be published at once than that its contents should be allowed to ooze out in an irregular manner.

Earl Granville reminded the noble lord that he was speaking to a subject not before the House.

Lord Dorchester apologised for the irregularity, and proceeded to argue that riding should be added to the three R's of military education. Officers should be taught not only to ride but to run—(a laugh)—though happily that was a qualification the British soldier did not need in warfare. Naval officers, too, should be taught to ride, for very often they were useful in carrying despatches.

Lord Enfield, as one of the Civil Service Commission, saw no difficulty in the way of combining physical competition with literary qualification in the army; but it was felt that the commissioners ought to be supported in that view not only by the authorities at the Horse Guards and the War Office, but by the general public. The commissioners earnestly deprecated the bringing forward of the question every year, for it unsettled the mind of everybody. The commissioners only asked that there should be a distinct opinion as to what should be done. All history and experience told them that it was quite possible to combine the highest military education and knowledge with a somewhat deficient physical exterior. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Morley stated that, admitting the necessity of a high physical standard, the scheme was unnecessary, undesirable, and if not absolutely impracticable, the carrying of it out would be almost impossible. Where was the competition to take place? Where were they to get a place for the candidates to run a mile in five and a half minutes and jump a height of four feet six inches which were some of the recommendations. (Laughter.) They would require at least the Agricultural Hall. It were true that the physical qualifications of the officers of the army had deteriorated, they should attempt a more strict medical examination; but he was informed that there never was a finer race of cadets than at present.

The Duke of Cambridge had really nothing to add to the remarks which he had some time ago made on this subject. He could not say that the officers of the army were not physically fine a body of young men as they ever were. At Woolwich and Sandhurst they had every opportunity of physical exercises. If the officers of the army had deteriorated, or if they were not competent to do their duty, then he thought a case had been made out for a change, but he thoroughly denied that they had deteriorated. At Woolwich and Sandhurst they had a remarkably fine body of young men. Of course, every now and then one might not be so acceptable as the other, but the bulk of them were six feet high. The class of officers was as fine as ever, and, therefore, he hoped the subject would not be pursued further. At present they had the taste of a medical examination of the most minute description. If, as usual, 700 or 800 candidates went up for the 100 vacancies the competition would be very great, and they would have to disappoint 600 in order to gratify 100. It would be a competition amongst the candidates themselves. No one, he thought, would wish to see fewer candidates go up for examination. On the contrary, they ought to rejoice that so large a number of young men were forthcoming. It showed that the service was popular, that the spirit of the nation was good, and that there was a desire to serve the country in public positions. In his opinion nothing could be done, or ought to be done, at this moment to change the present system which was as satisfactory as possible. Cramming was not imposed by the authorities, but he was made a necessity by the number of young fellows who went up for examination. (Hear, hear.) He agreed with all that had been said by the Under-Secretary of State for War in reply to the noble earl.

Viscount Bury was of opinion that it was extremely undesirable that any change of a radical description should be introduced into the education of the army; therefore, he should strongly deprecate the intention expressed of bringing this forward as an annual motion. No proof had been offered by the noble earl that the system required amendment at all. He had not shown, for instance, that physical tests were necessary in consequence of the deterioration of the *personnel* of young officers. Physical tests were desirable, they should be applied at the very beginning of education, and be made supplemental to or part of the medical examination. He thought, too, the proposition of the noble earl would place an unfair tax upon the purses of the parents of young men.

Lord Hylton pointed out that under the present system great temptations were placed in the way of young men during the time they were up in London for examination—temptations which, he was sure, often led to failure. He appealed to the illustrious duke and to the military authorities to see if they could not devise a scheme for establishing centres of examinations throughout the country.

The subject then dropped.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE BY MISSIONARIES.

In the House of Commons, on July 2nd, Dr. Cameron called attention to the reports recently printed in the public journals of outrages on native inhabitants perpetrated by missionaries in Africa and elsewhere, and moved an address to the Crown, praying that measures may be taken to prohibit British subjects from assuming rights of criminal jurisdiction over natives of uncivilised countries, and that communications may be entered into with the other Great Powers for the protection of uncivilised tribes against acts of war and violence.

Mr. J. A. Campbell, who spoke on behalf of the Missionary Committee of the Church of Scotland, stated that the charges against the Blantyre Mission were being investigated, and, while doubting whether some of the statements were not exaggerated, he was decidedly opposed to the exercise of territorial jurisdiction.

Sir C. Dilke, while agreeing in the objects of the resolution, said it was impossible for the Government to support it. With regard to British subjects there was already ample power under the command of the British Government—especially under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1878—to punish them for misdeeds in any part of the world; and we could not enter into communication with foreign Powers because, with the exception of Mr. Stanley's case, there was no information at the Foreign Office that any outrages had been committed by foreigners. As to the charges against the Blantyre Mission, our Consul at Mozambique had been directed to assist in the inquiry of which Mr. Campbell spoke.

AMENITIES AMONGST IRISH M. Ps.

At the Marlborough-street Police-court, on July 2nd, before Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Philip Callan, M. P. for Louth, appeard to an adjourned summons charging him with having written and published a false, malicious, and defamatory libel of and concerning Mr. Alexander Marten Sullivan, M. P. for Meath.

Mr. R. Barry O'Brien, barrister, instructed by Mr. Edward Dillon Lewis, of Old Broad-street, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. George Lewis, solicitor, of Ely-place, for the defendant.

Mr. O'Brien said the libel in question was sent from the Post Office in Charles-street, Haymarket, on May 6. It was in the form of a telegram, headed "From One who Knows,—Temple, London," and addressed to "the *Irishman*, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin." It was in these terms:

"Can it be possibly true that the Home Rule member referred to in the London correspondence of the *Irish Times* of Tuesday as having had a bill of exchange endorsed by a member of the Carlton Club, and discounted by a Liberal-Conservative."

That appeared in the *Irish Times* of May 3, and was copied into the *Irishman* of May 8. Mr. Callan's telegram, which constituted the alleged libel, was wired from London on May 6. In reference to that telegram he should explain that Mr. Sullivan was at the time candidate for Meath, and he had been engaged at the general election in organising the Irish party in London and throughout England. The suggestion of the libel was that in a particular borough the Irish vote had not been so well organised as in other towns because Mr. Sullivan, for money practically received from the Tory, juggled the vote. The telegram was sent in an annoymous form, but on the back of it was the defendant's name and address as the sender. There was also another name, Brennan, which had been erased as if the defendant had first contemplated giving a false name, and then altered his mind. He would now call witnesses to prove the publication of the libel, and if the defendant wished to plead justification he could do it elsewhere.

Mr. Callan stated to the magistrate that the telegram and the name and address were all written by him.

Mr. George Lewis, for the defence, said his client had not hesitated for a moment to avow that the telegram was sent by him, and he was prepared to stand by every word of it and to prove its truth. If there was no truth in the statement, why had the hon. member not adopted the magistrate's suggestion, and applied for a criminal information, when he would have been able to say on oath "I never discounted any acceptance. My acceptance was never given to a Conservative member. My acceptance was never in the hands of Mr. Puleston, the member for Devonport, and ——"

Mr. O'Brien warmly protested against any effort of Mr. Lewis by a side wind to introduce names like this, and so to introduce what was wrong and in the highest degree unprofessional. He said his client had, in his action against the *Irishman*, and again in the information upon which this summons was granted, denied that there was any truth in the libel.

Mr. Lewis observed that his client was not there to withdraw a single word of what he had written, but longed for the period when he would be able, if this case went further, to justify what he had done in calling attention to information that had come to him on a matter which, in consequence of the paragraph in the *Irish Times*, for which it was not pretended he was responsible, had created public interest.

The defendant was committed to take his trial at the next session of the Central Criminal Court, his own recognisances being accepted for his appearance.

THE ATALANTA INQUIRY.

On Wednesday, July 5, the committee appointed by the Admiralty to conduct this inquiry began taking evidence at the Session-house, Westminster. The committee consists of Admiral Ryder, Vice Admiral Randolph, Mr. Rothery, Wreck Commissioner, Staff Captain R. B. Batt, and Mr. B. Waymouth, secretary of Lloyd's Register. Mr. G. P. Martin, Deputy Judge Advocate, is secretary to the committee, which is instructed to "inquire into the efficiency of Her Majesty's ship Atalanta, and to report whether that ship was sound, stable, and seaworthy when she left England for the West Indies in October, 1879; also whether her rigging, equipment, officers, and crew were in all respects sufficient and suitable to provide for her safety upon the service in which she was employed." At a preliminary meeting of the committee, held on the 9th of June, it appeared that there was a difference of opinion as to whether the word "efficiency" of Her Majesty's ship Atalanta covered her suitability for the work she was appointed to carry out—viz., the training of young seamen. An inquiry was therefore ordered to ascertain the opinion of the Admiralty, when it was that the Lords Commissioners intended the word to be explained and covered by the subsequent words as to the soundness of the ship and the provision for her safety upon the service for which she was intended. In the letter of instructions to Admiral Ryder it is stated that the Atalanta, formerly the Juno, a 26 gun sailing frigate, was built at Pembroke in 1844, was fitted as a training-ship at Pembroke in 1877-78, and was completed as a seagoing training ship for ordinary seamen and commissioned at Devonport in September, 1878. After two cruises on that service she was repaired and refitted at Portsmouth in September and October, 1879, leaving that port for the West Indies on the 7th of November, 1879. She left Bermuda on return to England on the 31st of January, 1880, since which date no tidings have reached the Admiralty concerning her. The first witness was Admiral Blake, who said he had the command of the Juno on the Pacific station from 1845 to 1849. He never experienced bad weather with her, not even when passing the Horn. He considered the Juno a thoroughly sound ship. She was one of the class called "Symondites," from their being designed by Sir William Symonds. She was uncommonly stable. He never had to lay-to in heavy weather. She always ran well, and though she rolled deeply in the trough of the sea she rose again "like a bird." His opinion might be expressed by saying she rolled easy and quick. Her buoyancy was such that she would send the spray into the mainsail like a cutter. She was well and strongly built; she did not strain at all, not in the least; and he did not think there was ever a better ship built. He never saw any symptoms of weakness, and he never remarked any defects. He had never any occasion to change her trim. He was not able to say whether the masts were right or not by the upper deck. Nothing could be more lively or buoyant than the motion of the ship. It was not found necessary to put weights at either end.

Mr. Ackerman Turner said he was an officer on board the Juno between 1845 and 1849 on the Pacific station —first junior lieutenant and afterwards lieutenant. He considered her a sound ship. She did not show any signs of weakness in stress of weather. He considered here a very stiff ship, with a great power of stability, sensitive up to two or three degrees. He could not remember the extreme angle she ever lurched over to; she certainly did not lurch more than ordinary "Symondites." She rolled easily, but quickly in the trough of the sea. While he was in her they had strong breezes, with tolerably heavy seas, but, as far as his recollection went, the gale was never sufficiently heavy to oblige them to lay the ship to. He had never seen her scudding in a heavy gale, but he had in a moderate gale with close-reefed topsails.

Admiral Dorville said that he was in the Juno as first lieutenant for about 18 months, from 1845 to 1847. To the best of his recollection they did not experience any heavy weather while he was in her; he did not remember ever lying-to. He considered her a perfectly sound ship. She was very stiff under canvas. He could not remember the greatest lurch she ever made. They never filled the empty tanks with salt water. He considered her a perfectly seaworthy ship. He did not recollect that she either labored or strained. He did not consider that she rolled heavily; he considered her rather an easy ship than otherwise. She was altogether a very desirable vessel as a man-of-war. She did not strike him as being overmasted. There was no occasion to lessen her sailing power.

Captain Loney, who served on board the Junoas master from 1845 to 1848, said he did not recollect any particularly bad weather. They ran before the wind several times under close-reefed topsails. The Juno would roll rather quick, but easy; he considered her a thoroughly sound ship. She was a stiff ship. She would heel to a certain point quickly, but you could not get her much further. She might have lurched to 40 degrees. They never had occasion to run up the tanks with salt water. He considered her thoroughly seaworthy and did not know any better ship. When the vessel had been at sea a long time and had lost weight in the hold he did not observe any particular difference in her behaviour; she might have been a little more lively.

Captain Key said that he joined the Juno in November, 1853, and left her in December, 1857. She was employed chiefly on the Australian station, where they occasionally had bad weather. In his opinion she was a thoroughly sound ship. She was decidedly a stiff ship. In heavy gales and in a heavy sea she would give comparatively heavy lee lurches, but certainly not more than an ordinary sailing ship. She was decidedly an easy ship, but was quick being short. He believed the tanks were always filled with salt water as they were emptied. He remembered on one occasion off the coast of new Zealand scudding before a very heavy gale and she behaved most admirably. They did not broach-to. She was well under command of her helm. The gale sprang up suddenly in the middle watch, or early morning; the ship was put before the wind, and she scudded before the wind for some time, behaving in an admirable manner until they had furled and reefed sails. She had been taken aback in a heavy squall, but he did not remember any striking occasion. He had not any idea of the largest angle she ever lurched to, as they had only the pendulum to judge by. He would describe her as a thoroughly seaworthy ship, and he had no judgment to pass upon her to her discredit. She never strained so as to let water into the hold that required to be pumped out. She did not lurch heavily for an ordinary sailing ship: she would make a heavy lurch, but she was not brought up suddenly with a jerk any more than other ships. He would not say that she was brought up rather roughly. When she lurched over she certainly did not hang in any dangerous manner. She would right herself as an ordinary ship would, but quickly.

Captain Bradshaw was in the Juno as second lieutenant from December, 1853, to December, 1857. They were on the Australian station and had a great deal of bad weather. He considered her a thoroughly sound and a safe ship—a very stiff ship. He had frequently seen her lurch over to an angle of 30 degrees. Her ballast, he believed, was five tons of iron timber and about 30 tons of pig ballast. She was a very lively ship in bad weather—very quick in her motions, and sudden; she never hung in any way. She did not strain her decks at all. Once they topped the quarter boats when running before a gale; the bands were turned out at night to shorten and furl sails; and they lay-to under storm-sail only. When lying to she was a comfortable and dry ship. They did not batten down, but the main deck ports were all closed. He never apprehended any danger from the ship being taken aback in a heavy gale. He felt that she was perfectly safe, and, if she had been taken aback, it would not have taken long to wear round. He felt as safe in any weather as if sitting in a room on shore. He did not believe she could be overwhelmed by any sea. She would sometimes jerk one off one's feet; she never hung in any way: she was lively, but all things tended to make her safe. It was when running against a head sea that she jerked. They once ran 170 miles in the face of a south-western monsoon in the Indian Ocean; the ship was wet and was uneasy, but she was perfectly under control. He did not think she became more uneasy as she was lightened. She was always very lively, and lightening her did not make any great difference. When provisions and water were out of her he did not think her draught would be diminished more than three inches. It might have been equal to getting rid of 40 or 60 tons of ballast; but whatever weight came out of her hold it did not make the slightest difference; he believed she was just as safe. It was not an awkward ship for young seamen, as boys were brought up in these days. The jerking motion did not try the seamen in her, for they were not altogether inexperienced. Asked whether she rolled to windward, he said she generally had a steady heel on. In a heavy sea she would roll and be uneasy. She was not what you would call an easy ship in comparison with those built in the present day, but he believed she was one of the safest ships in the world. They never shipped a sea at any time. He had also been on the Calypso, a similar ship of a smaller size, and once at Tahiti she was thoroughly cleared out and hove down 74 degrees. The purchase block-stops were carried away, and she flew up, sending a great wave up to the houses on the other side of the harbour. They then hove her down to 78 and the hardest heave of all was in the last four degrees. The keel was 4ft. out of water. There was no difficulty down to about 40, but then the more you hove the harder it became. This class of ship was sought after by the men. He had had experience in other vessels besides those designed by Sir William Symonds.

The inquiry was then adjourned.

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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Akyab, Bangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Head Office: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
and also on all the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and Tasmania.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
Interest will be allowed .....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 4 do.
All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

REG. MURRAY,
Bombay Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cen per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but n Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. "

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£190,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILLA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

	per doz.
WHISKY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh	Rs.
CHAMPAGNES—Bollard Pere et fils, established 1735	Qts, 26
Green Seal ..... Magnums	28
Do.	Qts, 50
Do. do. do.	Pts, 26
BASS' BEER—Bull Dog, bottled by Robert Forster and Co.	Qts, 5-6
Do. do. do.	Pts, 3-6
SHERRY—R. E. Mego & Co., Red Seal	Qts, 16
Do, Vino de Pasto	Qts, 26
H. Sharman and Crawford's Amontillado Yellow Seal	Qts, 28
Vino Puro, White Seal	Pts, 24
CLARET—R. E. Mego & Co., St. Estephe	Qts, 14
Do, do,	Pts, 8

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann.

	At ex Champagne
Carte Blanche, dry	Per doz. quarts. Rs. 36 0
Cabinet India, extra dry	" " 42 0

SHERRY.
From Messrs. Rein and Co., Malaga.

Malaga Sherry, 1878	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 16 8
Do. do. 1876	"	" 17 8
Do. do. 1872	"	" 20 0
Do. do. 1868	"	" 21 0
Montilla Sherry	"	" 21 0
Malaga Sweet Mountain, 1876	"	" 19 0
Do. do. do. 1871	"	" 21 0
Muscatel, 1878	"	" 19 0
Do. 1876	"	" 20 0
Madeira 1875	"	" 20 0
Do. 1871	"	" 20 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. Charlet, Esq., Lyons.

Clos-du-Chesgrenon, a light breakfast Wine	per doz. quarts. Rs. 10

CLARET.
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.

Medoc	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 10 0
St. Estephe	"	" 11 0
Haut Canon	"	" 13 8
Margaux	"	" 15 0
Chateau Lascombes	"	" 25 0
" Monton Rothschild	"	" 36 0
" Lafite	"	" 41 0

WHITE WINES.
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.

Haut Sauternes	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 18 4
Chateau Yquem	"	" 45 0

BITTER.

Vin d' Harib, a beautiful liquor before dinner	Per doz. qts. Rs. 27 0

BRANDY.
From Messrs. De Lagoe fils & Co., Cognac.

Louis Bernard three stairs and star	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 24 0

From Messrs. Munzen & Spann, Bordeaux.

COGNAC FINE CHAMPAGNE.

Red Bara	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 23 8
Gold "	"	" 29 0

Just arrived a small consignment of
WESTFALIAN HAM.
Best select quality ..... Per lb. Rs. 0-12-6

TERMS—CASH.
Orders to be accompanied by Cash remittances.
SIGG-SULZER & Co.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the equelae of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
Sold in quarter, half and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

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Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Roger & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

"Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ALL LENGTH OF TIME.

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